## WASHINGTON.

The receipts of the Patent Office for the Sacal year from fees of various kinds aggregate \$720,647, and the total styceness \$550,926, showing a net reserve to the Government of \$191,621.

The excess of exports of merchan-

dise over imports for the twelve months ended October 31, 1820, was \$155,572,156; ex-cess of imports of gold and eliver cola and builton \$07,314,821.

The Commission sent out by the In-

terior Department to examine the completed portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad has

reported favorably.
THE United States, France and Germany are arranging for another conference on the silver question,

A Washington special says there A WASHINGTON special mays there are grounds for belief that Secretary Sherman's report will contain a recommendation for a new short bond, or a series of bonds having different times to run for funding the

re per cents of 1881.

The Electors of the various States, exeept Georgia, in accordance with the law re-quiring that the rote of all the Electoral Col-leges shall be cast on the first Wedneeday in December, unt at their respective capitals on the lat and cast the votes of their States for Fresident and Vice-Fresident as indicated by the November election. In Georgia the Vicethe November election. In Georgia the Elect-ors failed to vote because the code of the State provides that the Governor shall notify the Electors to meat at the Capital on the first Monday of December to be ready on the Wednesday following to cast their votes. This the Governor did, but the Electors did not meet, and it is thought by some that they meet, and it is thought by some that they have no right to meet on the second Wednes-

The public debt statement for November shows the decrease of the debt during the mouth to be \$5,609,501; cash in the Treas-0.996,763; gold certificates optstand ing, \$7,400,500; silver certificates outstanding \$35,077,390; certificates of deposit outstand lng, \$6,525,000; refunding certificates, \$945, 250; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016 fractional currency outstanding, \$7,168,907 United States bonds of '80 outstanding, \$113,

THE population of Alaska is put at 22,065 by Ivan Petroff, the census enumerator who has recently returned from his labors. Mr. Petroff traveled 6,000 miles in and about Alasks, of which 2,500 miles were traverses

Dunno November the United States ints coined \$4,574,200 in gold and \$2,800,000

THE Creek Indians are strongly or posed to the settlement of the ceded lands sow known as Oklahoma by the whites. Three representatives of the Creeks will re-main in Washington during the session of Congress to look after the interests of their

MR. BURGHARD, Director of the Mint. attributes the stringency of the money market in the East largely to the hoarding of gold. His investigations show that \$500,000,000 have disappeared from circulation.

A CERCULAR has been issued from the

neadquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, setting forth the enormous number of ansettled pension claims, and calling upon all members of the G. A. R. for their indorsement of Hentley's till for the appointment of a surgeon and a local examiner in every Con-gressional district to facilitate the examina-tions of applicants for pension. Memorials to Congress praying for the passage of that

A FIRE broke out in the barber-shop of the House of Representatives at Washing-ton on the night of the 30th ult., but was put

out before it had done much damage.

THE annual report of the Director of the Mint shows that the deposits of gold bull-ion at the mints and assay offices during the year was \$75,805,096, and exceeding by nearly \$30,000,000 the highest previous deposit of 1861. The receipts of domestic silver builton were \$32,139,756. The coinage of gold, alwere \$15,10s,10s. The coinage of good, al-though heavier than in any previous year, could not keep pace with the deposits and \$25,405,578 in gold remained uncoined at the New York assay office and Philadelphia mint at the close of the fiscal year. The mints, however, augmented the circulation \$44,570,the seding \$50,187,785 gold, \$27,981,507 silver and \$260,971 in minor coins. The total purchases of silver builton during the year amounted to \$450,50,138 standard cunces at a cost of \$24,973,181, being an average purchase of \$2,981,918 worth of silver builton per much. The total columns of standard discounts. The total coinage of standard silver

### dollars has been \$72,847,750. THE EAST.

WILLIAM A. THOMAS, teller of the First National Bank of Newark, N. J., has on hald in \$10,000 hall for embassie THE New York canals during the year

received \$1,155,000 for tolia. CONGRESSMAN-ELECT EVARTS W. FARR of the Third New Hampshire district, died at Littleton, that State, on the 50th ult. DR. JOHN BUCHANAN, who sold bogus

medical diplomus has been acquitted by the United States Courts of using the mails to defrand. The acquittal was based on the technical grounds that Buchanan did not intentionally defraut anybody because his cus-tomers know the diplomas were bogus.

THERE is general alarm in Brooklyn

and New York City over the spread of diph-theria. In September, October and Novem-ber 1,000 cases were reported. Scarlet fever is also prevalent in Brooklyn.

BROCKAWAY, the counterfeiter arrested at New York recently, has been re-leased. He surrendered the plates of the counterfeit notes and bonds and gave information of great value. He was released as condition that he should plead guilty to two indictments against him, and refrain from

CONSTRUBBMAN ABBAM S. HEWITT has written another letter detending himself against what he terms the "extra pudicial" attack of Judge Davis in his recent decision in the Phip littel case. Hewrit's letter con-cludes as follows: "With this statement I submit my conduct to the candid judgment of your readers, but not without expressing the deep regret which I feel that unlucky chance deep regret which I feel that unively chance should have brought me where my opinion was asked in regard to the authenticity of a letter which so far as I was concerned, was a matter of profound indifference and in regard to which I user supposed that any controversy could arise. This regret is intensified by the fact that I rather than General Garrield have been the victim of the forgery, for he has notwithstanding been elected President, which I have had the should resident with I have had the should remain for he has notwithstanding been elected Fres-ident, while I have had the singular experi-ence of a demindration from the Bench in a case to which I was not a notiv, in which I had no hearing before a judge who seemed to confound the winnesses with the alleged crim-inal. I have, therefore, more reason than General disclined to hunt the raseal down, and to dissing that dise punishment shall i-meeted out to those who have violate.

THE Pennsylvania "sil-Pennayivanta comp

IN VANCE OF COR

stried supplies from the United States to no famine-stricken sufferers of Ireland in 168, died on the M.

THE New York City Chamber of Con merce adopted a resolution on the 3d declar-ing that a National bankript act for the dis-tellution of insolvent estates and for the dis-couragement of insolvency, will promote the

the 3d, two physicians who were called to tes-tify refused to give their testimony as experts for the fee allowed by law-seventy-divecents. Counsel insisted upon an answer and appealed to the court. The court flerefore ruled that while the question may be a proper one, in some respects, and perhans the willnesses some respects, and perhaps the witnesses could be compelled to answer, or be imprisoned for contempt of court, yet that would be doing them a great wrong to make them yield up their professional knowledge or wreat it from them for the meagre compensation of seventy-five cents per day. They had given the facts, they were before the jury and the jury could make their own inferences as to the probable cause of the man's death, while the winesses could do as they liked about giving their opinions.

DIPHITIERIAL in a mallgrant form preome respects, and perhaps the witnesses

DIPHTHERIA in a malignant form prevalls in Grayson County, Va. In some fami-lies five and six have died of the disease, and

in one finance, a whole family.

Fifteen houses in Nevada, Iowa, were burned on the night of the 2d.

This Beckwith House, at Oshkosh, Wis., was burned on the Sd. Mrs. Simon B. Palge, wife of a wealthy retired lumber mer-chant, perished in the flames. It was feared

## LATER NEWS

two or three other lives were lost, among them a servant girl and night porter, who

REPORTS come from Castle Garden that an unusual number of destitute Germans have arrived this season. THE remains of Lieutenant-Governor-

elect George B. Robinson, of Colorado, were taken to Plainwell, Mich., for burial.

Ar Omaha, on the 3d, Judge Dundy of the United States Court, decided in the Ponca Indian case, to recover the old reservation and establish a title thereto, that the Papea tribe of Indians have a legal estate in the reservation and are entitled to possession thereto. This case is the dist on record where one Indian tribe brought suit against another in the courts of the United States.

THE Kearsage Cotton Mills at Portsouth, N. H., were destroyed by fire on the h. The less is estimated at about \$500,000. the The loss is estimated at about \$500,000. Nearly \$500 operatives are thrown out of employment. The fire spread so rapidly that the occupants berely escaped, as the flames maked toward the stair case. Several, indeed, were obliged to leap over fire in order to make their exit, and some were severally to make their exit, and some were severally

Secretary Schurz' Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, December 1. In his report the Secretary of the Interio meres adopted a resolution on the 3d declaration of machine and the second and th inistration. The larger part of the report is proted to Indian affairs. In his opening

Tenn., was taken from the authorities by a mob of armed men on the ild and hanged to a bridge.

Thure election judges were arrested at Manchester, Va., on the ild for refusing to receive the votes of several colored persons at the November election.

The Republicans have eighteen majority in the Indiana Legislature but the Senate is a its.

Lizary L. Key, a prominent character of Springfield, Ill., died on the ild. He was ascreasin in the Sixteenth Illinois Cavairy regiment in the war and was a prisoner at Andersonville. While there he commanded the "prison regulators" and arrested six prisoners who has been stealing from the sick, tried, condemned and hung them.

JOHN CALLAHAN was hanged at Wooster. Ohio, on the ild, two physicians who were called to testify refused to give their testimony as experts for the fee allowed by law—seventy-dive cents. Conneel insisted upon an answer and appealed to the court. The court is and appealed to the court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to the court. The court is an answer and appealed to

to make their exit, and some were severely burned.

A Pams dispatch says the Panama Canal anberription is said to be more than covered.

A Maddin dispatch says it is reported in Mulaterial circles that the Government has decided to place restrictions on the administrator of French monks into Spain.

ANDREW J. GILLEM, who recently shot Miss Singerson at New York for refusing to marry him, committed suicids at Cedar Keys, Fin., on the 4th.

EDWARD RICHARO, a reporter at St. Louis, shot his landfady on the 5d because she refused to go to the theater with him. The isselficially did on the 5th, Richard was drunk when he did the shoeting and says it was entirely accidental.

Determinents of wheat by lake from Detroit for the season foot up 7,553,500 bushels.

Captain Joseff D. Wilson, who, previous to the season foot up 1,553,500 bushels.

Captain Joseff D. Wilson, who, previous to the season to the united States Navy and during the war a licutemate on the Confederate steamer Alabama, was killed in a railroad accident near Ellaville, Flar, on the 4th.

The Pledmont & Arlington Liffe Insurance Company, of lichmond, Va., made to assignment of all personal and rual property, on the 4th, for the hencell of pulley holding.

"INTERDENT KIMBALL, of the series in his annual roport says of the series in his annual roport says of the series in the accident property in the factor.

"INTERDENT KIMBALL, of the series when the celuiton of the greatest difficulties we have so far been considerable where lost. The mean overed 700 persons, mark of the Sia, the work lost. The mean overed 700 persons, mark of the Sia, the work lost. The mean overed 700 persons, mark of the Sia, the work lost of the surjourity when he continued work, either by his own consumption or the work lost of the surjourity when he come his piow and his wegon, and uses the latter with his oliosp.

posters in fredgitting, by which he earns liberal wages; when he has coven and swine had posttry on he land, the care of which he finds useful and profitable; when he can send his children trackood, and hegins to bepe that they may become as civilized and presperuss as white people, then he will soon cease to think of leading the life of a nomad, and the thought of war will no longer have any charm for him."

consts, which had grown to an enormous yearly agaregate, has been almost entirely arrested.

The Secretary again urges upon the attention of Congress the great desirability of enacting laws to provide for the proper preservation of our forcets by preventing the reckless waste which now attends the cutting of timber is many parts of the country without restraint.

The Secretary recommends liberal appropriations for extension of the geological survey all over the United States, and the adoption by legislative enactment of Commissioner Bently's plan for taking evidence in pension cases by oral examinations throughout the country concurs with Commissioner Marble in asking an increased x-roe of clorks and examiners for the Putent Office; recommends surly action upon the Public Land Commission's bill; inderses General Walker's recommends and examiners for the Putent Office; recommends surly action upon the Public Land Commission's bill; inderses General Walker's recommends to the interior Department, Post-office Department of the present and prospective need of additional accommodations for the work of the Interior Department, Post-office Department and other Government colless now extensively occupying rented quarters, he recommends that four new Government buildings of adequate size be created on three blocks autrounding Lafayette Square, opposite the Executive Mansion.

The report also contains, among other matters not above indicated, a series of synapses of reports furnished under special instructions of the Orpartment by the Government for the warious Touritories, setting forth their material resources, and their respective attractions for innigrants.

# What Brockway, the Forger, Gave up to Secure His Own Release.

minigrantis.

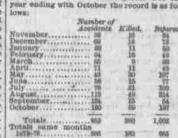
With Brockway, the Forger, Gave up to the control of the late says and security of our inflats wearing the control of the late says and the control of the late says and the control of the late says and the late of the late of the late of the late says and the late of the late says and the late of the late says and the late of the late of the late of the late of the late says and the late of the late of

was arrested in Chicago, disposed of the formed paper to the West.

## Rallway Accidents.

60 persons were killed and lift wounded. In landlady died on the 5th. Richard was drunk when he did the shoeting and says it was entirely architecture.

CHARLES HENDERSON, colored, was many at the says of the says of the many at the says of the says of the says of the many at the says of t



The averages per day for the month wer Ast socidents, 136 killed and 446 injured; for Life accidents, Life killed and 4.63 injured; for the year they were £80 accidents, 9.77 killed and 5.74 injured. The average casualities per acci-dent were, for the month, 5.875 killed and 1.141 injured; for the year, 0.384 killed and 1.531 in-jured.

DEER meat is now comparatively

postes in freighting, by which he cares liberal The Navy-Secretary Thompson's Report.

WASSINGTON, December 2. The annual report of Secretary Thompson is made public.

The total gross amount available for the year was \$14.705,521, subject to deduction by a supplus fund warrant of \$1,000, which leaves the best amount at \$14.704,544. The expenditures were \$12,000,520, leaving a balance unexpended at the end of the year of \$1,755,005. To this, however, assuid be added the net amount unexpended in the hands of pay officer, as shown at the office of the Fourth Auditor, \$53,577, which shows the net expenditures for the fiscal year were \$2,141,002 less than the amount applicable therefor.

year were \$2,141.02 ioss than the amount applicable therefor.

The number of navy pensions on the rolls June 30, 1800, was \$,800, and the amount paid during the year on account of pensions \$103.711. The total amount available for the operations of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1811, is \$15,05,0512, and the total estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1811, is \$15,05,0512, and the total estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, as \$2,050,051. The Secretary recommends the repeal of the provide to the act of June 17, 1975, so as to restore to the President authority to appoint the cades midahipmental-large annually.

Calling attention to the growing commercial importance of the Central and South American States, whose trade is likely to pass unitally under the state of the hands if precept and elega-ous measures are not taken to secure it, the

consideration of the Central and South American Bistel, whose trade is Histly its pass small treely out of our hands if prompt and vigorous measures are not taken to secure it, the
Bearclary continues: "All that the Navy Department can properly do to this and has
been done. I have deemed it an imperative
public dury to send our ships-of-war into as
many of their ports as possible, with a view
of cuabling the authorities and people of
those countries to understand that it is our
desire to cultivate with them the most amleable commercial relations, and that
both their own interest and ours would
be thereby promoted. The products
of South America which reach the
Parille creat can only reach this country by
way of San Francisco or the Isthmus of Panama. Consequently, I have also fell it my duty
to imagurate such steps as were calculated to
establish more intimate relations with the
States and people upon each side of that
istamus. The authority of the Secretary of
the Navy is insided upon this subject, and
does not extend beyond the location of stations at points where our vessels touch or may
be induned to fouch, in order to promote commercial intercourse where it is siready cetablished, or to invite it where it is not. I have,
therefore, caused steps to be taken for the outablishment of coaling stations upon each side
of the isthmus, at points eminently suitable, both as regards naval uses and
the commerce of that region. The one
on the cast side is located at Chiriqui
Lagoon, in the Caribbeas Sea, and in the immediate vicinity of veins of coal already
opened; and that on the west at the Hay of
Golito, a part of the Guif of Duice on the
Psoilic. The distance between them is less
than 100 miles. The only two safe and sufficiently commedious harbores on the isthmus
are at these points, and, ethough the Depart-

anticipated that any portiest objection would be made to a preliminary examination and auvery of those waters with so useful an object to those ports as well as to this Government in view, yet careful instructions were given to the commanders of vessels assigned to the performance of the duty to the effect that if either Government interposed any objection to the movement they amount immediately auspend operations and report the matter to the Department, in order that it might be made the subject of diplomatic negotiation. Insumed, however, as no obstacle of this kind was encountered, either at the Object Lagoon or Golfto, coul in sufficient quantities was deposited at each harbor, and now remains there for future use by our vessels whenever it may be needed. The question of acquiring title to a sufficient quantitie of land upon those harbors is necessarily left for subsequent setton of the Government. The initiatory steps have also been taken to establish a like station at Punta Arcuns in Costa Rica, and it is believed the Department will be combled to accomplish this before the expiration of many months.

"It would be greatly to the advantage of the United States, and contribute intentoward the economical management of the Navy Department, if acquisitions similar to those I have mentioned were made in other parts of the world within the courses of our existing and contemplaced commerce. The strong maritime Powers of Europe employ great vigitance in this particular, and we should not be behind them in doing what we legitimately and properly can to extend our maritime influence over the world."

bouse seems to be the favorite place of resort. I saw none of the Indiana dressed in the research as at in time in the past has this wealth increased so rapidly as at present, now is most opportune time for us to extend to it the necessary degree of protection. This is conceived on all hands, but about the best method of doing it there are differences of opinion.

"It is not the province of Congress to build vessels for the merchant service, nor is it expedient or possible to allow commercial stricts to be transported upon vessels for war, but it undoubtedly is within its constitutional powers to give the necessary protection to our shipbutiding interests so as to justify an inscrease of our mercantile matrix to such activate at the necessities of our commerce shall require. It is entirely competent to arreance with private shipbutiders with reference to the extension of our postal survices upon the ocean, and to require that vessels used for that purposes that be so constructed that in the event of war they may be employed finnediately for war purposos. Such vessels, until to our measure of National defense, and the lancesses of our mercantile states to the event of war they may be employed finnediately for war purposos. Such vessels, until to the for straight and speed, would end most inacertally is case of measure and in the event of war they may be employed finnediately for war purposos. Such vessels, until to the for straight and general may apperiority to thus policy, and it serves no visually purpose that he strongest naval powers in the world. England owes her present naval superiority to thus policy, and it serves no visually purpose of contrast our confilling means would soon cable us to complete upon the ocean with the strongest naval powers to know the world. England owes her present naval superiority to thus policy, and it serves no visually purpose to contrast our confilling with the purpose to contrast our confilling with the protection and patrolage see allowed to done the top of the proble full with here unless we shall profit by neg summpla. So long as her morehant vessels built under less protection and parconage see allowed
to draw summily from our wealth about one
hundred millions of dollars as companisation
for freighting our commerce, just so less
will our infortority oriet. Wisserer our
own commerce shall be carried on
in vessels owned and built by our own people,
capable of being turned intoships of war when
necessary, then we shall reach a pains of
equality with her and be prepared when a been
sity sind a risk to test with her the question of
superiority apon the sea. Before the war was
had nearly succeeded. In turning to have eventuned ourselves with uttering complaints
against Englant for her sesseny in destroying
ours while the war was in progress. The time
for active and congretic measures has now arrived, and every future year of neglect will
add to our inferiority."

An illuminated red nose is not a sefe-

An illuminated red nose is not a safe guide for a man in a dark night. It leads directly to a bar-room.

THE grain crop of Italy is this year larger by one-third than in 1879.

GENERAL.

A New Your girl has had one of her shapely hands modeled in marble, and has presented it as a birthday present to has afflanced husband for a paper-watch.

THE London Athenaum, in commenting upon some American peculiarities, says the "tender age at which children in the United States begin to live in public, to make speeches and act parts is very curious."

THE Portland Oregonian gives the par-ticulars of an adventure with a panther at Myrtle Creek, Pongias County. The hero of the affair was Gus Hyron, a prin-ter boy, only 16 years of age. He fin-labed the brute in two shots. THE estate of an English miser named

Rhodes was lately wound up. It realized \$300,000. The sale of his effects in his residence resulted in \$28.75. The property goes to two charities—the London Free Hospital and the National lifeboat Institution.

A \*PORTIVE youth of Olean, N. Y., wound a very large at a very large to the property of the property of the property of the National Lifeboat Institution.

A PORTIVE youth of Olean, N. Y., pointed a revolver at a young lady's head, and saked if she would be his forever, just for a little joke, you know, for he didn't know it was loaded. "Yes," she said, dodging her head to one side, just in time to save her from being killed, as a charge of lead was lodged in the wall behind her.

The Central Park Conventioning of

THE Central Park Commissioners of The Central Park Commissioners of New York City received a petition from George Francis Train, the other day, asking for permission to put his feet on the seats in the park. He stated that the police had denied him that privilege, and he wished to know what law prevents him from enjoying that liberty. The communication was placed on file, and George is in suspense as to whether he is a wassal or a peer. he is a vassal or a poer.

POLICEMAN EGOLF, of Philadelphia, Policeman Egoli, of Philadelphia, it usually accompanied on his rounds by a big hound. Egolf went into a house to arrest a man who was whipping his wife, and was set upon by a number of roughs, knocked down, kicked and dragged about. Then the dog went into the light, and enabled his master to win. But it was a hard struggle. The officer's skull was fractured and the dog had three ribs broken.

THE New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer gives some alleged particulars of the Grant-Chaffee wedding. He says that young Ulysses Grant became engaged to Miss Chaffee at Saratoga last summer; that Senator Chaffee gave his daughter \$400,000 in Government bonds as a wedding gift; and that young Grant never was engaged to Miss Flood, although at one time he was attentive to her.

A FEW days ago the neighbors were THE New York correspondent of the

THE museum of old guns and other small arms at the Armory in Spring-field, Mass., is probably the fullest and most curious of any in this country, except the one at Washington. First in the list of old guns is a Wheelock rifle, wound up like a clock, made by Gottsfied Fleming in 1520. On the lock-plate is a battle scene between Turks with hows and arrows and Europeans with swords. Another is a curious Albanian smooth-bors flint-lock used even to-day by the Turkish mountaineers and peasactry. An old Arab flint-lock has a square piece of ivory so fitted to the butt of the stock that the gun can be balanced in an upright position in the Arab's tent. One, a match-lock, made in the fourteenth century, is the oldest THE museum of old guns and other in the fourteenth century, is the oldest gun in this country. It is discharged by lighted tow or flax on the hammer, drawn to the vent by hand.

## The Mixed Population of New Mexico.

THE Mexicans and the Indians seem. to be about equally numerous in the por-tion of the valley through which I passed to reach this place. The two principal Indian towns are Santo Domingo and San Felipe, a pueblo about one-half the size of the former. The Maxican towns north of Albuquerque, on the railroad, after is strikes the river, are Algodones and beg us to use our influence in proand Bernalillo. The trains run along the edge of San Fellpe, and we caught a glimpse of the town as we passed. It has become Mexicanized in a great dethe edge of San Fellpe, and we caught a glimpse of the town as we passed. It has become Mexicanized in a great degree; that is, instead of being one jumbled mass of houses built against and on top of each other, it has a plaza, a church and some streets. The houses are also generally entered through doors in the sides instead of by means of holes in the top, but nearly every one has a ladder learning against it and the top of the top, but nearly every one has a ladder learning against it and the top of the house seems to be the favorite place of resort. I saw none of the Indians dressed

ars, half hiding their dusky faces. The passage of a railway train has not ceased to be a novely to them, and at San belips a dozen or more of them were gathered on the tops of the houses accruent the railread, jumping about and shouting like the little savages that they are, and throwing stones at the passing oner. Some of the Pueble Indians in the Rio Grande Valley mays moved out of the towns and live on their little farms. Their adope houses are very small and

the attacks of the Navajos, and some of their towns were built high up spon the cliffs for the same reason. The western banks of the Rio Grande north of here banks of the Rio Grande north of here are very abrupt, rising in some places almost perpendicularly two or three hundred feet. On the top of one of these bluffs there still remains a stone fort built by the Pueblos, and almost impregnable from the river side against anything but modern artillery.

Many wealthy Mexican done own estates on the Rio Grande River, and, although their modes of agriculture are rude and primitive, their fields are well colitivated, they have large flocks and

rude and primitive, their fields are well cultivated, they have large flocks and hords, and their houses are spacious and imposing in appearance, when seen through a long vists of trees, with their neatly whitewashed fronts and broad verandas extending all around them. Among these people may occasionally be found a Spanish family of pure Castilian blood which, though it came here, perhaps, two centuries ago, has never perhaps, two centuries ago, has never inter-married with the Indians or Mexiinter-married with the Indians or Mexicans of mixed blood. These are the real aristocracy of the country, and, as many of their children have been educated in Europe or in the Eastern States, they have retained not a few of the characteristics of their Spanish ancestors, to which they have added, perhaps, more of modern refluement. The old town of Albuquerque is about

three miles west of the railroad, but a new—American—town is already springing up about the station. The old town contains about 2,000 inhabiold fown contains about 2,000 inhabitants, of whom two or three hundred are Americans and Europeans, and the remainder Mexicans. It resembles Sants Fe except that its architecture is purely Mexican, and it lacks the appearance of thrift and enterprise which the capital of New Mexica, her in pearance of thrift and enterprise which the capital of New Mexico has in a slight degree. The plaza is simply an open square in the center of the town, without fences, trees or grass. One side of it is occupied by the church and church institutions, the former of which is said to have been built about 200 years ago. The people of Albuquerque assert that the town was occupied by the Spaniards earlier than Santa Fe, it being at that time a large Indian pueblo, and it therefore disputes with the capital of the Territory the honor of being the oldest town in the United States settled by Europeans. The merchants

was attentive to her.

A FEW days ago the neighbors were drawn to a house on West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, by the most frightful ories. They found a woman named Mrs. Hall standing over her youngest child, who was stripped naked and atretched upon a table. With one hand the meat mother held the struggling infant upon the table and with the other she brandished a carving-knife in the sir. She told the frightened people that she and her whole family were going to heaven. The child was rescued and the woman soon after became calmer. She had been gade insane by the recent death of her hasband.

The museum of old guns and other of the Spaniard, and has not disap-peared before the civilization of two centuries ago; but did this old chief see in the advent of the civilization of the last quarter of the nineteenth con-tury the doom of his people sealed?— Cor. New York Tribuna.

## Incomes of Factory Operatives in Massachusetts.

A TRUANT officer who visited some thirty factories in and about Boston re-ports that he found in every one of them children kept at work in open violation onderen kept at work in open violation of the law. Systematic investigation has shown that of the 13,000 children employed in various factories throughout the State in 1878 only 4,575 received the legal amount of schooling; and that among the 282,485 children in Massachusetts between the ages of five and fifteen there are no less than 25,000 children where the chi dren who never have been present in either our public or private schools.

An overseer in one of the print works in the State says: "There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of par-ents to put their children to work before they are of the legal age, and to avoid sending them to school the length of time required by law. Scarcely a day and beg us to use our influence in pro-curing employment for their children." My friend left the office in a brown

forty-four per cent. of the whole num-ber of working people, and yet produce but twenty-four per cent. of the in-

the tewns and five on their little farms.

Their adebe houses are very small and mean-looking, and some of them apparently have no doors at windows.

Frequently five or six persons, old and young, would be congregated on the top of one of them, and look so crowded there that it seemed as though some one moved. Many of these little houses have rude awnings, made of poles and boughs of trees, shading their tops, which are then used as lodging spartments by the family.

The fusbles and Navajos have never been friendly, and relies of their old warfares may still be seen in some parts of New Maxico. The Fusble architecture was adopted in order that their villages might easily be defended from Monthly.